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# 球革螨科一新属记述

(蜱螨亚纲: 革螨股)

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摘要:记述了球革螨科—新属 Mirabulbus gen. nov.,包括 2 种:秦巴异球螨 M. qinbaensis sp. nov.

和亚东异球螨 M. yadongensis (Ma et Wang, 1997)。

关键词: 蜱螨亚纲; 球革螨科; 异球螨属; 新属; 新种

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描述亚东毛绥螨 Lasioseius yadongensis Ma et Wang, 1997 时,发现须跗节叉毛 3 叉,其旁有一膜状附属物,这与毛绥螨属不符,拟建新属,但因只有一个标本,故暂放毛绥螨属中。作者刘井元采到另一种螨,它和亚东毛绥螨具有与毛绥螨属不符的同样特征,今已有 2 种 2 个标本,故建一新属,并将亚东毛绥螨<sup>[1]</sup>移入新属内。根据背、腹各板及叉毛特征,新属应归入球革螨科 Bulbogamasidae Gu,Wang et Duan,1991<sup>[2]</sup>。

文中量度单位为μm。

### 异球螨属,新属 Mirabulbus gen. nov.

模式种:秦巴异球螨 Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov.

名称来源:新属为球革螨科(Bulbogamasidae)中不同(特殊,奇异 Mira-)于球革螨属(Bulbogamasus)的属,将奇异(Mira-)和球革螨属的"球"(Bulbus)合并构成新属名(Mira-bulbus),是球革螨科同科不同属的引伸。词性为阴性。

背板整块。部分背毛和腹毛变宽,膜质透明。♀生殖板独立,腹板与肛板愈合成腹肛板。 须跗节叉毛3叉,其旁有一膜状附属物<sup>[3]</sup>。

## 秦巴异球螨,新种 Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov. (图 1~6)

鉴别特征:新种与亚东异球螨 Mirabulbus yadongensis(Ma et Wang, 1997)的区别为:新种体型较小,腹肛板后侧缘内凹,足后板狭长,气门板后缘有缺刻,膜质刀状毛狭长(长约92)。而亚东异球螨体型较大,腹肛板后侧缘平直,足后板圆形,气门板后缘无缺刻,膜质刀状毛宽短(长约57)。

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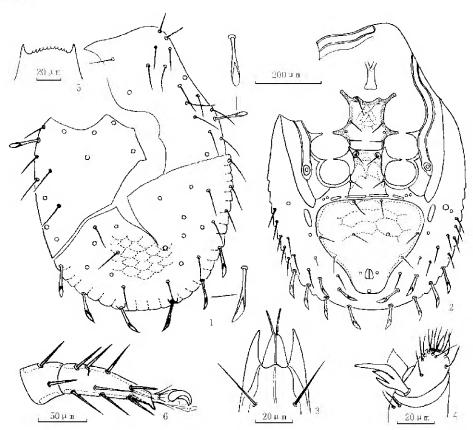


图 1~6 秦巴异球螨,新种 Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov. ♀

1. 背面 dorsum; 2. 腹面 venter; 3. 颚角 comiculus; 4. 须跗节 palptarsus; 5. 头盖 teotum; 6. 跗节 || tarsus ||

标本记录:正模♀,于 1994 年 4 月 19 日采自湖北省西北部神农架林区的食虫目(Insectivora),生境为针阔叶混交林带。标本保存在军事医学科学院微生物流行病研究所医学昆虫标本馆。

亚东异球螨,新组合 Mirabulbus yadongensis (Ma et Wang, 1997) comb. nov.

Lasioseius yadongensis Ma et Wang,1997. Acta Zootaxonom. Sin., 22(1): 29~32. Figs. 6~8. 模式标本产地及地理分布: 西藏亚东。

寄主: 藏鼠兔 Ochotona thibetana (Milne-Edwards)。

本种在原文描述中,未提到须跗节叉毛分叉情况及叉毛旁是否具膜状附属物。本文第二作者近期重新检视了亚东毛绥螨 Lasioseius yadongensis Ma et Wang, 1997 的模式标本,确认须跗节叉毛三叉,其旁具一膜状附属物,符合异球螨属属征,现将该种移入新属内,并重新定名为亚东异球螨 Mirabulbus yadongensis (Ma et Wang, 1997)。

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# A new genus and species of Bulbogamasidae from China (Acari: Gamasina)

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Abstract: In the present paper, a new genus with a new species of Bulbogamasidae Gu, Wang et Duan, 1991 is described and figured. At present, in the new genus except type species Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov., Lasioseius yadongensis Ma et Wang, 1997 is transferred from the Lasioseius to the Mirabulbus gen. nov., full name as M. yadongensis (Ma et Wang, 1997), comb. nov..

Key words: Acari: Bulbogamasidae: Mirabulbus gen. nov.; new species

#### Mirabulbus gen. nov.

Type species: Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov...

Generic diagnosis: A piece of dorsal plate, dorsal setae and ventral setae partly widen and flattened, membrane diaphanous. Single of genital plate of female, anal plate and ventral plate heal into ventro-anal plate. Forked setae of palp tarsus three tined, with a adhesion membrane in its lateral surface of base portion.

The genus is a new genus in Bulbogamasidae that is different from *Bulbogamasus*. The name of the new genus is *Mirabulbus* which come from the combination of Mira- and Bulbus. Feminine gender.

#### Mirabulbus qinbaensis sp. nov. (Figs. $1 \sim 6$ )

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to *Mirabulbus yadongensis* (Ma et Wang, 1997), but differs from the latter in: the idiosoma of new species small,  $850 \times 575 \, \mu \text{m}$  in the length and width: the posterior lateral margin ventroanal plate with a shallow sinus: the metapodal plate narrow and long: the posterior margin of peritrematal plate there is an incision: the membrane knife-shape setae of dorsal plate and ventral surface narrower and longer, its length about 92  $\mu \text{m}$ . While the idiosoma of M. *yadongensis* larger,  $1.057 \times 804 \, \mu \text{m}$  in the length and width: the posterior lateral margin of ventro-anal plate straight: the metapodal plate round: the posterior margin of peritrematal plate no incision: the membrane knife-shape setae of ventral surface wider and shorter, about 57  $\mu \text{m}$  in the length.

Holotype female, collected off Insectivora from Shennongiia forest region (31°15′ ~ 31°57′ N, 109°56′ ~ 110°58′ E, about 1 800m), Northwest of Hubei Province on Apr. 19, 1994. Holotype is deposited in the Medical Entomological Specimen Hall, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing.